

# COMMISSION

Is Named by President  
Roosevelt to Ascertain  
Present Conditions of  
Farm Life

## NOTED MEN NAMED

Oyster Bay, Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt has turned his attention just now to consideration of the interests of the farmer of the nation, both as to the practical duties and results of his occupation and as to his life and social welfare. He includes the farmer's wife in his purview, extolling her as a person than whom there is none more independent, "measured in influence upon the life of the nation."

The president wants to know through the instrumentality of men more intimately conversant with agricultural affairs than he is, what the present conditions of agriculture, and of farm life are, and in what way they may be bettered by national care. He holds it to be a duty of the nation to look out for and aid the farmers specifically, as the foundation of the national prosperity and he says that ultimately the states, through their agricultural developments must collaborate with the national authority in this work.

Mr. Roosevelt intends to talk to congress on the matter next winter and to obtain information on which to found his communication, he has appointed a commission on Country Life and has asked that the commission report to him next December. He recognizes the inadequacy of the time allowed for the commission's work, but he declares that there is only one other material question of greater importance before the people at the present time, and he therefore asks the commissioners to give him the benefit of what is already known, rather than undertake an extensive investigation and to make recommendations as to the best solution of what he calls the problem. The single exception which he makes as of greater importance than this of farm life and work is the question of the conservatism of the country's natural resources.

Among other things, Mr. Roosevelt wants to know, is how to induce the children to remain on the farm and follow the occupation of their fathers. He believes that the American farmers are better off than their predecessors, but he says that they have not kept pace with the advancement of the nation, as a whole, in the matter of their personal wellbeing.

To gather his information, he must formulate the problem and means to its solution, the president has turned to men representative of the east and the middle west whose attention has been wholly or largely given to such questions, naming as Chairman of the committee, Prof. H. F. Bailey, of the New York Agricultural College, and Prof. Bailey's associates, Henry H. Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Gifford Pinchot, of the Federal Forest Service, and Editor H. Page of the World's Work of New York.

## MR. TAFT'S REAL VIEWS.

If you want to know a man's real views do not seek them when that man is a candidate for political office. At such times a man is NOT disinterested. He does not at such times go out of his way TO OFFEND any section of the people.

If his views are likely to offend the Jews or Germans or Irish or the workers or the property-owners, he at least remains silent. He has everything to gain by concealing his real views and by uttering opinions which attract as many as possible of the different kinds of people, organizations, races and classes.

For this reason a wise man takes the views of a candidate for office with a grain of salt.

But now and then there comes along a candidate with a record. At such times the voters can, if they wish, find out the REAL VIEWS of the candidate.

## and LAWFULLY or UNLAWFULLY,

cast into prison.

Now, what is it that enables ONE MAN to exercise a power as great as this—a power that, indeed, staggers the imagination? What is it that enables a judge to condemn a man or any group of men who have committed NO illegal act? What is it that enables him to override their constitutional rights and sentence them TO PRISON?

IT IS THE POWER OF INJUNCTION. It is the power of king and czar—power that came direct from king and czar, which, when we abolished kings, we gave to EVERY JUDGE that sits on the bench.

Mr. Taft was one of the first of our judges to exercise that power in its most obnoxious form, and he well earned his title "The Father of Injunction."

Today this judge, to whom the effort of workmen to obtain honorable conditions of livelihood is A CONSPIRACY; today this judge, to whom the starving of railway companies is a thing that STAGGERS THE IMAGINATION; today this judge, to whom starving men, women and children are matters of no consequence; today this judge stands as a candidate for the presidency.

The man who built up the American Railway Union and led the Pullman strike is also a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Taft did noble and popular service for the "starving" railway companies. Mr. Debs did noble and unpopular service for the starving railway employees.

Mr. Taft was applauded and promoted. Mr. Debs' heart was broken when the strike was broken, and for years he visited desolate homes, befriended blacklisted workmen, and tried to hearten the thousands of crushed and defeated strikers.

Well, that's an old story. But in November next the measure of manhood possessed by every union man in this country will be taken.—The Railway Gazette.

MILD AND HARMLESS REVISION.

"A revision of the tariff, begun promptly and considered at a special session, will make the disturbances of business incident to such a change as little as possible."—William H. Taft.

Quite true! A revision of the tariff begun at a special session presided over by Brer Dalzell and Brer Payne and Brer Aldrich would interfere with business very little indeed of almost not at all. The business of the campaign contributing trusts would not be disturbed so much as the sea's self is disturbed by a pebble cast.

The revision would be upward, according to a statement made some time ago by Mr. Aldrich, who represents the amalgamated trusts in the Senate and who says what measures shall not pass Congress. Brer Payne and Brer Dalzell might not insist upon a revision of the present schedules upward. They might be satisfied with a revision side-wise, or a revision cut upon the bias. Any sort of a revision not meaning reduction would suit these heavenly twins of House legislation; no sort of revision meaning any sort of reduction would have half the chance to pass through the committee room on its way to the House that a bird has to flit through the branches of a upas tree in pursuit of a moth.

It can be stated positively that a revision of the tariff by its friends would not disturb the captains of industry who have made legal profits from immoral legislation and traded financial support to the Republican machine for its favors. Such revision as might take place at a special session of a Republican Congress might make material for the writer of humorous verse and prose, for the cartoonist, for the satirist. Business such as Judge Taft has in mind—the business of the feudal lords of American industry, whose castles are tariff bulwarks and whose vassals are tariff bound—would not experience a ripple of excitement or a moment of fear.

The robber barons would know that revision conceived in duplicity and born of buncombe would mean nothing more than bluff. Judge Taft is absolutely correct in his statement. He could have amplified it and made it stronger.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## REPUBLICAN RADICALISM.

From the New York Times.

During the popular canvass over the senatorial nomination Mr. La Follette did visit Kansas and make many speeches in which he bitterly attacked Senator Long, who is politically distasteful to him and against whom he appears to have a personal grudge, notwithstanding Mr. Long's warm espousal of the radical doctrines of President Roosevelt. This, we suppose, is not lobbying. The people have a right to be addressed by anybody to whom they are willing to listen, and the people of Kansas appear to have listened with much pleasure to the radical senator from Wisconsin. He is credited with an influential part in securing Mr. Brewster's triumph. Mr. Brewster will not be so useful a senator as Mr. Long, but he is active, industrious, and will give effective help to Senator La Follette in making trouble.

Radicalism in the Senate, it is believed, will secure another recruit in the election of Governor Cummins, of Iowa, to succeed the late Senator Allison. Mr. La Follette admires Governor Cummins, who is expected to help him, as the new Kansas senator will help him, in making all possible trouble. In radical states primaries may be expected to bring forth fruits of radicalism, but owing to the large number of conservatives still remaining in the Senate, the people of the radical states and of the country will not be permitted to enjoy the full flavor of these fruits, possibly not for some years to come. It might be better if the radicals could get into power once in order that they might endeavor to do with an era of popular madness, and set about the work of permanently rebuilding what has been destroyed.

## WHAT MAKES AN AMERICAN?

A foreign-born reader of the New York Times propounded to its editor the other day some interesting questions as to the definition of the term American:—

1. What is the exact and accurate definition of the nationality of a man, and of the word "nation"?
2. Is a child born in America of Italian parents an American or an Italian?
3. What is the main thing which makes a man belong to such and such a nation?
4. Is it the American citizenship or the birth on American soil which makes an American?

Some of these are questions to which a definite answer cannot well be given. "Nation" is popularly used in two senses, one political, the other racial. It must depend, of course, on which sense is understood how the third question is answered. Again, American is used in many senses. To the European shopkeeper it is any one from North or South America. To the Mexican, it is a citizen of the United States. To the statistician, it is any one living in this country who is not a foreigner. To the sociologist it may be the native as distinguished from the immigrant. To the social expert it may be the descendant of an American family as distinguished from one of recent English, Irish, French or other foreign extraction. All meanings have their significance and their utility, and to understand fully what "American" means they must all be taken into account. But for the purposes of government a very good definition is that given by the Times:—

A child born in America of Italian parents is an American citizen. He is entitled to the privileges and protection of our government, unless by long sojourn abroad or by expressly foregoing allegiance he becomes the national of another country. But only when he is educated in the language, customs and ideals of the American people does he become an American in the full sense of the word. The "main thing" is not mere citizenship or birth.

The search for a dominant American type is not easy. Our novelists have given us types, recognizable as American and unlike the types of the old world. Mr. Howells has drawn admirably one of native product, of thoroughly mixed blood, but purely American ideals. There are millions of such, through the North and Middle West, with common qualities that make points of difference unimportant. But there are other types, in New England, in the South, in California, all broadly American, however they may differ in pedigree or in traditions. The novelists have caught them, too, and it is one of the highest functions of fiction to seize upon these national characters which elude the statistician, to show how out of the fusion of races and the new conditions of life the American type of the new century is being evolved.

There is no discourtesy to the new citizens we welcome in saying that to be naturalized does not make one completely an American. It is precisely by insisting on those qualities which have already been evolved that there is hope of blending heterogeneous elements into a common American type, like the English type or the German. That lies far ahead, but we have for it all the time that is left.

BRYAN AS A MONEY GETTER.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Bryan has been greatly maligned as a money-maker. Suddenly elevated to party leadership, a young man and as poor as a church mouse, he had to live somehow, to find some way to an increased livelihood. Turning to the only pursuit which promised a living adequate to his altered needs, and, at the same time, the vitality of the mission to which he proposed to consecrate himself, he did what myriads of us good men before him had done, took a vocational embrace at once his inclinations and aptitudes; that is, to his pen and his tongue. He started the Commoner. It has been reasonably successful. He could have revelled in wealth had he prostituted his columns. He worked like a slave and commanded audiences, which, happily, stayed with him. But there was money to give away as well as to earn; gratuitous service of many kinds to render; and, we speak what we know to be the truth when we say that his entire accretions since 1898, when his bark was fairly launched upon its new career, do not exceed \$150,000, and have never exceeded \$400,000 a year; a sum which the average speculator of the stock market would regard with disdain, and which, if Mr. Bryan should die tomorrow, would leave his family a bare competency.

And so, fellow-Democrats and fellow-countrymen, if we are to fire a gun, or even to burst a cap, you are the boys that want to furnish the wherewithal. Whitney died years ago. There are no Thomas Fortune Ryans or August Belmonts to put up in this campaign. They are against us now. Bryan would make no sign—the simpleton!—he might at least have winked his eye—only he didn't—and! Well, that is all there is to it! Nor can we wait for the singing of the doxology before we pass the plate! This is your fight—nobody else's. If you want to win, send a letter containing what you are able to give and address it to the National Democratic Campaign Fund, care of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., and the amount, big or little—\$10, \$5, \$1, or 50 cents—shall be carefully compiled and duly forwarded to Governor Haskell, the treasurer of the National Democratic Campaign Committee.

The voters in Summit county are up in arms regarding the succession of deputyship that for more than thirty-five years has remained in practically unbroken control of the county auditor's office and threaten to defeat the court house ring at the polls next November. Stark county voters will do the same thing if they vote for their own interests.

# G. A. R. ORDERS

Issued by Department  
Commander Regarding  
National Encampment  
TO BE HELD AT TOLEDO

Alliance, Aug. 9.—Hon. J. H. Shearer, of this city, Department Commander of the G. A. R., of Ohio, in general orders just issued says:

The Forty-second National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Toledo from August 31 to September 5, 1908. In all probability this will be the last time that Ohio will be thus honored. It is, therefore, the earnest desire of the Department Commander, that Ohio, the State that was first in war, has always been first in peace, and will ever be first in the hearts of our countrymen; should again show to the visiting comrades from other States, and to the Ohio comrades whose hearts are always filled with joy and gladness when permitted to participate in one of these historic homecomings, that the same patriotic spirit that actuated her citizens from 1861 to 1865 to respond in greater numbers than her quota, is still pre-eminent in this majestic Commonwealth. Then, my comrades, let us strive to be present in such great numbers and make such a magnificent showing on this, the last great parade of soldiers of the Civil War that may ever again move within our borders, that the glory of Ohio will be carried to every fireside in the land.

The line of march is over two parallel streets, each one mile long and one block apart. The Department Commander and Chief of Staff were taken over the route and are pleased to assure the comrades that there are not two smoother streets to be found anywhere, with the exception of about four blocks in length and one cross block, the remaining distance is almost entirely bordered with beautiful shade trees. Plenty of good fresh water will be supplied at a number of en route.

A feature of more than passing interest to the Ohio Comradeship, will be the presence once more of the old battle flags in our line. They will be massed and carried in the center of the line by two comrades detailed from the regiment, battalion or battery to which the flags belonged. Treasurers Post, No. 10, the oldest Post in the Department, will act as escort.

Department Headquarters will be opened Monday, August 31 at 1 o'clock p. m. in rooms 315-317 Boody House, and continue in charge of some member of the official family during the continuance of the Encampment. Books will be provided in which every visiting Ohio civil war veteran will be urged to register (in ink) his name, address, command to which he belonged and where he is located during the encampment.

Quarters have already been secured for 275 Regimental and Brigade reunions, with others to follow. The Department Commander has been advised that this feature far exceeds that of any previous encampment, and goes to show how anxious the old boys are to have one more meeting before answering the last roll call.

The Commander finds that there are 38 Posts in the Department who reported a membership of 10 or less at the Lima Encampment. He believes there are a number of unaffiliated ex-soldiers living within the jurisdiction of these 38 Posts. As an inducement to the membership in the ensuing year, he will present a \$25.00 silk flag at Newark, to the Post in this class showing the greatest per cent of increase. There are 169 Posts whose membership range from 11 to 20. To the Post in this class showing the greatest per cent of increase, he will present a silk flag worth \$35.00. The Post standing second in this class will receive a silk flag worth \$25.00. There are 192 Posts whose membership ranged from 21 to 50. To the Post in this class showing the greatest per cent of increase he will present a silk flag worth \$50.00. The Post standing second will receive a flag worth \$25.00. There are 67 Posts whose membership ranged from 51 to 100. To the Post in this class showing the greatest per cent of increase, he will present a silk flag worth \$75.00, and in the fifth class including all the remaining Posts, whose membership reported at Lima ranged from 101 to 464 showing the largest per cent of increase will be presented with the best silk flag that can be bought for \$100.00.

At the Lima Encampment a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the incoming Department Commander to appoint a comrade in each county of the state to try and secure a more suitable place or position for each of the young ladies and gentlemen who are graduated, or whose time has expired, at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia. I regard this as one of the most laudable matters that has ever been brought to the attention of the Ohio Encampment.

ALLIANCE NEWS

Alliance, O., Aug. 9.—The members of Company K, Eighth Infantry, Ohio National Guard of this city, marched to Rockhill park Saturday evening where a sham battle and skirmish drill was held. The company then went into camp and remained until Sunday evening. Sunday a regular routine of guard duty and camp life was carried out. The object of the camp was to familiarize the new members with their duties, preparatory to the state encampment which is to be held at Indianapolis in September, where maneuvers will be carried out in conjunction with troops of the regular army. Company K of this city now has its full quota of officers and enlisted men. The officers are Captain U. S. Wetzel, First Lieutenant Bert Hanu, and Second Lieutenant George Miller.

About fifty persons from Alliance

took in the excursion to Cedar Point via the Pennsylvania lines, Sunday. The excursions were inaugurated early in the summer and then taken off but were resumed Sunday.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon for little Frederick Brooks, aged three years, who was killed Friday noon by a South Arch avenue car. The boy was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brooks, of No. 537 South Arch avenue. Rev. C. N. Church of the First M. E. church, conducted the services. He was assisted by members of the church choir.

A conference of missionary workers was held Sunday afternoon in the First Presbyterian church. Mrs. Bussett, who conducted the missionary rally of the Stark County Christian Endeavor Unions at Louisville, gave an address at the rally here. This was the first of a series of similar rallies to be given in Stark county.

About 11 o'clock Saturday night Lient. Alexander and Officers Gibson and Meyers of the city police department made a raid on Front street and arrested Stella Ross on a charge of conducting a brothel. Jennie Freeman and Lizzie White were the names given by two girls found at the place and two male visitors arrested gave their names as Corbin Vaso Vessel and John Smith. All will be given a hearing Monday.

## "THAT MAN VORYS"

The Way President Roosevelt Has Referred to the Original Taft Manager Since the Dedication at Canton.

Columbus, O., Aug. 9.—Republican leaders here are still studying the circumstances surrounding the deposition of Arthur L. Vorys as the manager of the Taft movement and the substitution of Frank Hitchcock in that place by his election as chairman of the National Republican executive committee. This being done just when Mr. Vorys had brought the movement to a pronounced success, they do not hesitate to pronounce it a "dirty throw-down," and are anxious to ascertain the cause of it and lay the blame where it belongs. For this reason inquiry is still being made and some interesting facts have been secured.

When President Roosevelt came to Ohio last year to take part in the exercises in connection with the dedication of the National McKinley monument at Canton, Mr. Vorys, who had been at the head of the Taft movement for many months, went to Canton with other prominent Republicans and at the conclusion of the dedication, when the president left for his continued tour through the west, he rode with the President Roosevelt as far as Ft. Wayne. Mr. Vorys desired to confer with the president at that time regarding the Taft movement in general, and in particular in regard to the discovery he had made in the south that Mr. Hitchcock, having charge of the postmasters in that part of the country, was setting up the pins there for Mr. Cortelyou. The story that Hitchcock was doing this, it will be remembered, came out just about this date.

President Roosevelt listened to the story, but received it rather petulantly. When Mr. Vorys had laid his discovery before him, the president replied that he must be mistaken what he had related could not be true. No amount of evidence could shake his opinion in the matter and, according to the story that is out here, the president came very near assigning Mr. Vorys to the Annapolis club, right then and there. Mr. Vorys left the president at Ft. Wayne and returned to Columbus. Still the report that Hitchcock had been discovered in Cortelyou duplicity, which had come out in Washington, was denied both here and in Washington, and Mr. Vorys felt satisfied that the president's faith in Hitchcock would sooner or later be shaken.

From that time forth the president never referred to Mr. Vorys except as "that man Vorys," and even later on, when Hitchcock was called from the postoffice and put to work in the open for Taft—a fact which the Republicans here say showed that the president was suspicious of him—Mr. Roosevelt showed his preference for him over Vorys, a feeling that culminated in Mr. Hitchcock's selection mainly through the president's influence, as national chairman.

NO MORE JOY  
IN BOOZETON;  
WHISKY'S UP

There is a panic in Lushville. Boozeburg is calling for help. Hildaltown residents are taking to the hills.

And all because the price of whisky is going up.

"Wat d'ye tink?" shrieked a trembling man from Rumford when he heard the news. "Local option an' prohibition ev'rywhere an' whisky goin' up! It beats me. I always s'posed whisky didn't go up unless 't uv it went down, but it seems 't uv 't less goes down th' more it goes up."

An advance of 2 cents a gallon was made in the basis price of spirits by the Cincinnati distillers Friday, bringing the price up to \$1.37. This is the highest price ever reached in the Cincinnati market.

When the \$1.35 mark was reached corn of the quality used by distillers was selling at 60 cents a bushel. It is now selling 20 cents higher, and distillers say they were forced to make the advance in spirits.

Dayton—Rev. Charles E. McStravick, pastor of the First United Presbyterian church, likens the city unto the ancient and wicked city of Pompeii before it was destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius, because of the operation of Bomberger Park on Sunday.

Atwater—F. H. Spires has a mounted head of a moose for which he has refused \$800. The antlers are 18½ inches from point to point. Mr. Spires shot the animal in Canada.

# NO INTERNAL INJURIES

Sustained by John Yant, Who Was Struck by Interurban Car Saturday.

John Yant, 40 years old, who is at the present time at the Ingleside hospital recovering from injuries received Saturday morning, when his wagon was struck by a Stark Electric Interurban, will be able to leave the hospital, Friday or Saturday, and return home. Mr. Yant sustained a cut over the left eye, an abrasion of the left cheek and severe bruises about the head and right side, but the attending physician, Dr. L. E. Fieking, can ascertain no internal injuries. Complications have not set in as yet and it is thought the victim will recover quickly.

Mr. Yant is a poultry and berry raiser, living on the Waynesburg road, near the Pennsylvania avenue grade crossing. The buildings adjacent to the track prevented Mr. Yant from seeing the approaching car until it was upon him. He tried to hurry across but it was too late. The horse was disconnected from the wagon which was completely demolished. After running some distance the animal was stopped. The man was carried into a nearby dwelling where a doctor was immediately summoned. He was later taken to Ingleside hospital.

## STUDENTS SUED FOR \$10,000; CHARGED WITH BETRAYAL

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Hattie Hotchkiss of this city has brought action against Cornell students, Andrew Howard Ebberts and Carlos Bronson, for the betrayal of her sixteen year old daughter, Margaret, alleging that they, in company with other students, placed her with liquor until she yielded to their desires. She demands \$10,000 damages from each defendant and her attorney J. J. McGuire hints that others who were in the party may be subpoenaed. Bronson has answered the complaint, setting up a general denial and Ebberts has been ordered to appear before the county court for the appointment of a guardian ad litem to defend the case for him.

## HAY FEVER COMES EARLY THIS YEAR

Hay fever subjects, beware! The government crop reports make mention of bumper crops of goldenrod, ragweed and other fall weeds, the pollen of which is blamed for the recurrence of the disease each year, but physicians say that the victims of this peculiar catarrhal affliction are getting an early start this year, indicating that goldenrod and ragweed have matured early and that the air is filled with pollen.

Many people not affected in former years with hay fever are catching the disease this year. This has resulted in an alleged plague of so-called "summer influenza." Hay fever manifests itself first by itching, then by sneezing and running from the eyes and nose, some fever, with pain in the head and frontal sinuses, and generally some asthma. The usual influenza and cold remedies will not give relief, and to the patient's suffering is added the intense heat.

Dyed-in-the-wool hay fever patients, especially those who can afford vacations each year time these rest periods so that they can get into high altitudes or at the seashore while the pollen of the plants is in the air. They get relief as soon as they go away. If they stay at home they must suffer until the first frosts.

## MOSQUITO BITES CAUSE POISONING

Ralph Meeker, of 229 Dueber avenue, who has been suffering for almost two weeks with blood poisoning, caused by mosquito bites, will be completely recovered inside of a week or ten days, if his condition remains as it is at the present time. Dr. Exline, who has attended the patient from the time the poisoning was discovered, can assign no reason to it but mosquito bites. Two weeks ago Ralph was at Meyer's lake where he received an undue number of bites on the left arm. Since then his arm has swollen continually, beginning at the thumb joint. On Friday evening, July 31, the patient's condition was such that his life was feared for, but since then he has improved until he is able to be about again now. The young man who is nineteen years old, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Meeker.

## Royal Leaguers at the Lake.

The Canton and Akron councils of the Royal Leaguers of America joined forces for their annual outing this year. The visitors arrived in special cars during the afternoon. The Canton lodgemen and the members of the Akron council swelled the crowd to several hundred. Charles E. Piper, of Chicago, grand scribe, was a guest. He came to the lake Saturday noon from Cleveland and on his arrival was given an informal reception. Supper which was served in the pavilion, was followed by a number of short talks. Mr. Piper returned to Cleveland Saturday evening. A baseball game between teams from Canton and Akron helped to pass the afternoon. The Akron delegation returned home on the 8 o'clock car.

## Find Politics Engrossing.

Chardon, O., Aug. 9.—So engrossed with the discussion of politics was Otis Fenton of Burton with a neighbor, as he sat upon his front porch, that neither noticed that the house was on fire until the second-story was all ablaze. The house burned down and its contents were destroyed.